Morning Oregonian.

VOL. II.—NO. 6567 PORTLAND, OREGON MONDAY, MAY 15, 1882 PRICE—TEN CENTS.

GENERAL NEWS.

A Terrific Cyclone and Rain Storm Devastating Western Arkansas.

DEATH OF GEN. JOHN G. BARNARD, OF THE ENGINEER CORPS.

Washington, D. C. Washburn, of Wisconsin, Died at Hot Springs, Ark., from an Attack of Paralysis.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE OREGONIAN

Murder and Suicide

A Man Shoots His Wife and Then Himself.

Death of General Barnard

An Excursion Trip

Baptist Resolutions.

A Crazy Man's Freaks.

Attempted Blackmail.

Maritime Mischief.

Storms Fixed in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, May 13.—The *Gazette's Jacksonport* special says: A destructive overflow has visited this section. The water stands 21 feet 8 inches, 8 inches below the mark of 1858. Fully a third of dry ground remains in town except Jefferson street, which is Lords a refuge to all. Stock through the bottoms is almost entirely destroyed. Families have been compelled to take refuge in the upper story of their houses. The whole country for miles around is one sea of water and damage to crops and stock is on the diminish. A large portion of Cut Through and Big Bend bottoms are under water and damage to the wheat crop is terrible. The present flood is the highest since 1858. If a second rise of like or greater proportions should occur, everything before it. Mills, houses, bridges and fencing are all washed away and the flood has utterly obliterated the entire crop in bottom lands. Not only will the entire wheat crop be all gone, leaving only a bare clay surface. Maxfield & Bros. woolen mill, valued at $20,000, and Smith & Stone planing mill, valued at $8,000, are both a total loss. Rutherford's mill was damaged $3000. A number of other mills not yet heard from, are all believed to be a total loss.

More Flood Reports.

LITTLE ROCK, May 13.—The *Gazette's* Hot Springs special says: This locality has been flooded with a forty-eight hours rain, beginning Monday. The damage to the Iron Mountain railway and telegraph lines and general traffic and has rendered Hot Springs literally isolated from the rest of the world. The damage to the city of Hot Springs creek in the city alone can't be estimated at less than $30,000. The rainfall extended for many miles around and still continues. The Hot Springs railroad trestle is immense loss, the track for many miles being washed away and three iron bridges completely demolished. A large force of laborers are at work day and night repairing the road. While a small, the injury to this section was swept away and the entire vineyard of Dr Lawrence almost totally destroyed in the fertile valley of Sublue river and all tributaries throughout the county many rich plantations are flooded and practically ruined. As yet the total damage in the county cannot be accurately estimated, but it is placed by some at $150,000.

The Cyclone in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, May 13.—A Hot Springs special to the *Gazette* gives the following particulars of the cyclone in Quachita county on Monday evening. The storm came unheralded and was of a few minutes duration. It swept from a northwesterly direction and heavily injured the town of Silver City and Mount Ida. At Caddo Cave the Swinton's residence was destroyed and four persons in the house were carried some distance and injured in a well, but were rescued. Two of Swinton's sons were fatally injured. S Bates residence was demolished and the several occupants severely injured. Rufus Barnett, Riley Wiley and James Adams lost their residences the two former persons sustaining dangerous injuries. S M Tattlebaum's house near Silver City, was destroyed and the occupants all injured, though none fatally. At Smith Fork the postoffice was lifted like a feather and carried away. W L Burton the postmaster, lost everything including his effects. The extensive farm of S F McKinney, probably the largest and finest in that county sufferer much damage. The grist and steam saw mill at Caddo Gap together with the office buildings were destroyed. The families occupying the residence were nearly all maimed or killed. Mrs Jas Eidsedn sustained fatal injuries and probably also Mrs Dendry. The large church was totally demolished and Dr Gilbert and family seriously hurt. Hundreds of sheep, hogs horses and cattle were lost or killed, and $5000 in silver and currency scattered to the winds and lost. The damage to McKinney's property will amount to $30,000. Jerry Watkins rich plantation on Ouachita river is wholly destroyed also Shelton Fulton's valuable farm. Total damage in town cannot fall far short of $150,000. This will include damages in the entire county. It is safe to say at least 100 families are homeless and without shelter. Your correspondent has shown a letter in which it was said seven or eight people were killed outright and several hundred wounded. Citizens have sent at Short and Hot Springs an appeal for aid and money and provisions are being forwarded from this city as fast as possible.

Amusement Notes.

NEW YORK, May 13.—David Belasco's new play La Belle Russe, produced at Wallack's Monday night, was the only new venture of the past week. Critics disagree as to the merits of La Belle Russe, but nobody disputes the proposition that if the enthusiasm of critics in the first night's audience can be relied on as an indication of enthusiasm of the general public there can be no question as to the popularity of La Belle Russe. All criticism to the contrary notwithstanding Rose Coghlan has not had so powerful a part since Wallack was famous to revive. Miss Coghlan from his boards. In the role of La Belle Russe Miss Coghlan surpasses in strength and finish the powers she exhibited in the character of Sapphira Jeffreys in Forget Me Not, a character New Yorkers have before agreed upon as being her strongest impersonation.

Lawrence Barrett, the Widow so long talked of and so long times promised was at last produced by the Hess Opera Company Monday night at Standard theater. The Widow was a clever, lively seasoned cut glomeration of half a dozen popular comic operas of the present time—but in a light and clear and proper way to take it—of the kind which is rather more bewilderingly absurd than the plots of comic operas usually are—but still, in bright and witty dialogue as it must be in Wine Sex gain Wallace as the Widow and Claude as the lover although Mark Smith as Marquis of Beaussai acted off the honors of the evening.

The opera house at Mike L. Grau at Union Square theater as Camille disappointed the few people who in spite of a fine performance up to promised could be induced to go to the theater. Nothing in the previous week Camille proved too much for the would be actress.

Madame Scalchi and D Haro made their first appearance in this city last night at the Baldwin last night Monday night Madame D Haro as Azucena and Madame Scalchi as Ulrica and Manrico. The audience was crowded to the doors and the opera was presented in a fine manner. The principal parts in Verdi's Il Trovatore were taken by Madame Scalchi as Azucena, Madame D Haro as Leonora, Signor Del Puente as Count di Luna, Signor Campanini as Manrico and Signor Ferranti as Ferrando. The performance was a fine one throughout and the audience was very much pleased with it. Night after night in the week will be given to Verdi's operas which will be presented in the following order: Monday, Il Trovatore; Tuesday, Aida; Wednesday, Ernani; Thursday, Un Ballo in Maschera; Friday, Aida; Saturday, Il Trovatore.

Miss Paola Marie appeared last night at the Opera House in the role of Lucia in Donizetti's Lucia di Lammermoor. Miss Marie was received by a large audience of the usual Opera House size, not more than usual. Miss Marie's singing and acting was fine throughout and the audience was very much pleased with it. The performance was a fine one throughout and the audience was very much pleased with it. The performance was a fine one throughout and the audience was very much pleased with it.

The Romantic Comedy Co. at the Standard theater last night presented Lord Chumley to a fair audience. The performance was a fine one throughout and the audience was very much pleased with it. The performance was a fine one throughout and the audience was very much pleased with it.

Fanny Davenport is starring in Fedora at the Lighting this week. The performance was a fine one throughout and the audience was very much pleased with it. The performance was a fine one throughout and the audience was very much pleased with it.

The Germania theater is playing to crowded houses every night. The performance was a fine one throughout and the audience was very much pleased with it. The performance was a fine one throughout and the audience was very much pleased with it.

Lotta is at the Grand Central theater in New York playing to crowded houses every night. The performance was a fine one throughout and the audience was very much pleased with it. The performance was a fine one throughout and the audience was very much pleased with it.

The Pacific Slope Dramatic Association is playing to crowded houses every night. The performance was a fine one throughout and the audience was very much pleased with it. The performance was a fine one throughout and the audience was very much pleased with it.

Emmerich's Dramatic Company is playing to crowded houses every night. The performance was a fine one throughout and the audience was very much pleased with it. The performance was a fine one throughout and the audience was very much pleased with it.

Salsbury's Troubadours are playing to crowded houses every night. The performance was a fine one throughout and the audience was very much pleased with it. The performance was a fine one throughout and the audience was very much pleased with it.

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WASHINGTON NEWS.

LONDON LETTERS.

The Situation in Regard to Irish Matters as Seen by Correspondents.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE OREGONIAN

NEW YORK, May 13.—The *Tribune's* London cable says: Amid all the excitements of the week the gravest point of incident is the complete rupture of their alliance between the government and Parnell. The ministers last week fully believed that they had secured the co-operation of Mr Parnell in their effort for restoration of peace in Ireland in exchange for amendments in the land act. The alliance remained unshaken by the Dublin murders. The Parnellites assuming every appearance of decorous distress that the catastrophe called for. That grief was probably sincere enough, since the assassination threatened to annihilate the existing political combination. The extraordinary condition of the government in the arrangements with Parnell was indicated by the protests of the liberal press on Monday against allowing the ministers to be disturbed by Saturday's events. Word was passed around that there was to be no panic and no indecision. The liberal leaders having explained Mr Forster out of the cabinet, and believing themselves masters of the situation and as proof their reliance had Irish allies were determined to persevere in their new policy.

Politically speaking all went well till Thursday when Sir William Harcourt dictated the provisions of the new coercion act crime bill. When he sat down, the whole fabric of the liberal Irish confederacy so patiently and ingeniously put together had collapsed. Gloomy Parnell Healy and Dillon were very sad and denounced the new measure in terms of the fiercest hatred. The fortune passion with which Mr Parnell spoke plainly denoted his conviction that he had been betrayed. Not only did he reject Conservation prevailed in the radical camp but the overwhelming force of party and public opinion pressed Parnell to disavow and repudiated all but unanimous liberal support for a measure which many radicals privately protest against. It is quite significant that the provisions of the bill were settled last week. Mr Chamberlain assented to and approved its main features while were little altered. It did not go through a cabinet unexpectedly but no Irish member was consulted. What causes every practical politician in the cabinet is that the ministers should have supposed for an instant that a measure of the kind Mr Parnell's support. It is really effectual till the universal expression of Sir William Harcourt's estimate is that this is the most stringent measure of coercion ever framed, a measure which if worked in the same spirit may paralyze the whole machinery of intimidation and terror on which the success of final dissolution rely. Hence Mr Parnell's alienation by subtle and hence his in soliciting announcement of the new measure. The entire attitude of free obtainable enmity to the government.

The ministers presently clinging to the hope of a conciliation so far as the Irish members are concerned from the measures and more that they would bring up the arrears bill on Monday. The first business of the house morning in order to get a ballot for the bill. Parnell will be in his seat and will make every effort in his power to secure the passage of the bill. Everything depends upon the bill. Parnell

The Daily Oregonian.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 15, 1882

PARTIES AND POLITICS.

At this time no great political questions press for solution, and there is a good deal of indifference to the merely partisan aspects of politics. Certainly there is much less partisan acerbity than for a long time past. Few are sorry for it. Yet there are few indeed who have not a conviction that objects in connection with government and its administration, which they regard as important, can on the whole be better secured or promoted by adherence to one party rather than another. Hence choice of party is made. By persons of candor and discrimination who make this choice it is not pretended that the whole measures of the party they incline to meet their approval. Much is criticised, much is objected to; and yet on the whole there is a balance of preference that leads to acceptance of a particular party, or rather to adhesion to it—this being necessary in order to make individual action at all effective. Sensible men know how useless it is to act a disconnected part. It may be said that the man has no principles at all, or certainly that he is without judgment for enforcing them, who refuses all co-operation with party, on the ground that no party meets his wishes or expectations.

Upon multitudes whose views are in the main in accord with the objects of the republican party the obligations of party sit loosely; they prefer to act with the party in the main rather than to admit that they belong to it; they indicate their objections to measures or candidacies that they cannot approve; they criticise party methods and party management, refuse to follow men whose motives are manifestly selfish, corrupt or otherwise unworthy, and as occasion seems to require, they scratch their ballots with a free discrimination. All this is fully consistent with the duty of intelligent citizenship. But here interposes the democratic partisan. He notes your objections and criticisms, and forthwith invites you to attach yourself to his party. You tell him you cannot possibly do that, because you do not approve the general course of his party, you discredit its professions and distrust its tendencies. From the constitution of that party and the whole course of its history your mind is made up against it. When you inform your democratic friend that it does not follow from your criticisms of the republican party, that you are prepared to embrace the democratic, you wonder and him so through-going in his partisanship as to harbor a doubt of you sincerity. Because you are not a thick-and-thin republican partisan he thinks you ought to be a thick-and-thin democratic one; you protest against the despotism of party, and he wants you to accept of the despotism of his party; to merely partisan objects you profess yourself indifferent, and he takes it as offense that you do not join him in striving for the merely partisan objects which he would like to promote. All this, to some extent, is now in the air about us.

There are many independent republicans—that is to say, republicans who dislike the machine, oppose bossism, object to the spoils system and protest against the domination of the party by a class who pursue the game of politics as a professional employment and for personal ends. These men are very far from being democrats. They could not possibly be democrats, because they know from the very composition and constitution of the democratic party that that party, if in power, would fall into, multiply and aggravate all the abuses in method and management which are condemned in republican "stalwartism." Independent republicans, therefore, will not walk into the democratic fold. Three weeks hence our general election will be held. A poor way to evince an independence of partisanship would be to resolve to promote a democratic partisan triumph. Contrary to the idea of partisan organs of the democratic stamp, independent republicanism does not require those who profess it to vote the democratic ticket. The quality or quantity of "independence" required to make a democratic partisan is one to discretion. We do not doubt that republicans, as a body, will support at the coming election the republican candidate particularly for the state offices and the legislature. There is no good reason why they should not do so unitedly. As a whole throughout the state there is less machine work in the republican nominations than has been witnessed for years. No unscrupulous politician has succeeded in setting up the legislative nominations so as to enable him to count on an election to the senate. The republican state ticket is composed of names worthy of public confidence, and its success, with the election of the republican candidate for representative in congress, would give a good administration and at the same time contribute to the support of the republican party as a national organization. It is those independent republicans who are conscious of the errors and shortcomings of the republican party and criticise them with severity who, nevertheless, as a class, manifest most distrust of the democratic party for its inability to deal with questions which relate to the administration of the public service, and who therefore are most fit likely to become democrats or to act with that party when it seeks, as now, a purely partisan triumph. When independent or non-partisan nominations have been made here a large class of democrats of the intensely partisan kind have invariably gone over to the service of the republican machine managers and given them their victory. There is an affinity, operating in unerringly as a touch of nature, between republican stalwartism and democratic partisan management. They are the two halves of the same thing. They resemble in their workings a demonstration of one of the first theorems in elementary geometry, which shows that two straight lines which have two points in common coincide through their whole extent, and how far soever produced, form one and the same line. Democratic success promises no relief from, or abatement of, any abuse in party government or public administration of which republicans who criticise their own party complain. For the democratic party, should it ever become successful as a national organization, would put into practice as the natural and regular thing all the objectionable methods of machine management, boss government and partisan rewards, which, though too often introduced by republican bosses, have never been accepted by the party at large, nor permitted to pass without rebuke. The whole system is, in fact, of democratic origin, and no one doubts that if that party should ever again obtain the ascendant it would not only re-establish it, but adhere to it as a settled rule of action. In this state the democratic managers are now begging for republican votes. On this they rest their hope of winning the election. They particularly want independent republicans to come to their aid. But as yet they furnish no sufficient reason to show why independent republicans should contribute to a result which is sought as a democratic partisan triumph. It is safe to say that they are not likely, during the next three weeks, to furnish any such reason.

Several democratic organs are loaded with complaints that Ripple-Mitchell has not been fairly treated in the nominations made for the legislature throughout the state. To most this difficulty suppose they themselves were to give him a direct support, and require their candidates for the legislature to pledge themselves to vote for him for the senate. This, from their point of view, would seem to be the more necessary, since he is not going to get the republicans to elect him.

Gen. Barnard of the engineer corps, and an officer of distinguished war record, died at Detroit, Michigan, yesterday.

MR. SCHURZ'S VIEWS.

The *North American Review* for May contains an article by Carl Schurz on "Party Schisms and Future Problems," which is attracting wide attention. It is intended to be, so says the author, an analytical study of the political situation and its probabilities rather than a positive or fiction and's reform. The quarrels between factions within parties, says Mr. Schurz, are much fiercer than the contests between the parties themselves. New York, where the hostility between "half-breeds" and "stalwarts" is more virulent than the hostility of either toward the "common enemy," and where the fight between Tammany and anti-Tammany is carried on with all the bitterness of a family war, Pennsylvania, where the Grant or Cameron republicans are fiercely opposed to a great body of citizens, and several of the southern states, where the democratic party is distracted by bitter struggles between bourbons and independents furnish instances; and faction fights seem to spread and grow in extent and bitterness. The spirit of faction owes its growth in great part to the gradual disappearance of the issues which originally divided the parties, or which subsequently sprung up and became important enough to keep the lines of division distinct. The questions immediately connected with the civil war are virtually disposed of. Nobody believes that the union is still in danger. Slavery is dead. Attempts to deprive the colored people of their rights have given way to constantly growing efforts of political parties and their divisions to conciliate and win over the colored voter. The disturbances of the public peace in the south which for several years had a disquieting effect upon the northern mind, are fast yielding to an eager desire for good order and for the ready co-operation of northern capital and enterprise in developing for them prosperity. The "solid south" as a dangerous political power is rapidly losing, or has already lost, its terrors in consequence of the evident tendency of political forces in that section to divide, and thus be solid no more. The southern question is practically eliminated from our party contests. There is no more political capital in it, and it is not likely to be revived. Thus the most exciting issue between the two parties is gone.

The old historic question of a centralizing tendency on one side and a decentralizing tendency on the other side, or of a strong central power and of local self-government, which the democratic party, as the advocate of decentralization, was in the habit of advancing as the vital issue of American politics, has also changed so much in some of its most important aspects that the democratic party itself would hesitate now to put it forward in the old form. The relation of the central government to the states and the people has been seriously modified during the last fifty years, not only in consequence of the civil war and the constitutional amendments, or of a change in constitutional doctrine, but through the introduction of new means of communication which have annihilated the distances formerly separating the different parts of the country and their people, and through the creation of a community of enterprise and interest between them which formerly did not exist. The inhabitant of Missouri or even of California, when stepping on board of a railroad train, feels himself nearer to the central government than the inhabitant of central Virginia or of New Jersey did fifty years ago. And the farmer in Nebraska and the stock raiser in Montana have now as lively an interest in the regulation of railway freight rates through Ohio and New York as in the first quarter of this century the farmer in Pennsylvania had in the condition of the wagon road from his farm to the nearest market town. And under this change of circumstances we find democrats in congress who, perhaps, would still speak with traditional reverence of the resolutions of 1798, and would resent any slighting remark about the old theory of states-rights as something akin to high treason, propose unhesitatingly the regulation of freight rates through the different states by federal statutes. Moreover, the people of the south, democrats in political profession, have, in consequence of the losses suffered by them in the civil war, undergone a very serious change of notions as to the power of the federal government with regard to internal improvements and the like. They are not only willing, but eager, to yield many of their old political doctrines for their loca. advantage. On the other hand, the small New England states, republican in politics, would be just as strenuous in regard to their rights of local self government, as well as respecting their rights as states in the union, as any democratic state in the south ever was. It is their evident interest to be so, for if the equality of the states, as political factors in the government, were ever called into question, the smallest states would be the most likely to suffer. Thus, while the democrats of the south may still protest to be most uncompromising as to the doctrine of states rights and as opponents of centralization in point of theory and profession, most of them are ready to permit an enlargement of the powers of the federal government as it may be necessary to benefit them locally. And, while the northern republicans are insisting upon the national character of the federal government and its competency to deal with questions arising from the results of the war, they would sternly oppose any interference with the rights of local self-government.

Neither can the tariff question be looked upon as a strict party question. The democrats at the opening of the last presidential campaign made a demonstration in favor of revenue reform in the direction of free trade. But when they saw that an appeal made on the republican side in behalf of protection produced a strong effect, they ran away from their platform. The truth is, that, under existing circumstances, the tariff question, however great its importance, does not appeal with sufficient force to the popular mind to take the first place. The resources of the country are so abundant, their development so rapid, and the increase of the national wealth so great under all sorts of customs policy, that the masses of the people have not taken sufficient interest in the latter to subordinate to all other questions to it.

The financial question is practically settled. But it may now be fairly said that the two parties represent opposite policies more with regard to the national bank question than anything else, and, in fact, strange as it may seem, the struggles of the past have left this as the most, if not the only, clearly defined line of division between them, although there are many individual democrats opposed to the abolition of the national banking system. In saying this, it is not meant to assert that there is no other difference of feeling, or sentiment, or political desire, or sympathy more or less vaguely distinguishing them, but that there are scarcely any other distinctly tangible, specific subjects of contention which, by immediate action, one party strives to accomplish and the other to defeat.

Mr. Schurz considers the matters which have weakened the old parties and which may occasion the organization of a new one or new ones, and this part of his article we will pass over to another time. Passing on, he says that the present condition of public affairs seems to present unusual opportunities. Neither of the parties commanding a majority of the popular vote. Both are minority parties of equal organized strength. Both depend for success upon the aid of elements which belong to neither. And both are well aware of this. To turn such a situation to advantage for the public good, will be, in a great measure, the task of the "independent voter," who has of late made himself felt and grown to the estate of a distinct political force. He has already been mentioned in connection with the republican party. In using this term we mean to designate those earnest and public-spirited citizens to whom it is of greater interest that the affairs of the government be well conducted than what set of men conducts them. This element has increased strength among those who do not make politics a business, but deem it their duty to take an active part in political movements whenever an important object is to be attained for the public good. There are no radical in any of the factions struggling for power and patronage, but are inclined to respect in all in turn as the public interest may require it. They are without permanent organization, but occasionally find themselves together for a common effort, as the duties of the day may call the as out. Their influence has so far been greatly more of a negative than a positive character. While they have not been able to accomplish the nomination and election for high place of the men they would select, they have rendered effective and in preventing the elevation to power of men they considered especially objectionable. They have further succeeded in urging upon the attention of the people, and thereby of politicians and parties, measures of reform they considered essentially important. In the north they have been mostly inclined to associate with the republican party, not from mere habit and tradition, but because they found in the ranks of that party those elements of intelligence and public spirit with which their endeavors are most likely to find congenial lodgment. But they are always willing to consider whether a defeat or a victory of that or any other party would best serve the public objects they have in view, and to act accordingly. They are no "impracticable theorists," very unpopular with the "practical politicians," but usually much in demand when the day of voting comes. The reason is, that while they cannot control the organizations, they can occasionally decide an election, and as the power of party allegiance and discipline grows generally weaker, their influence upon public opinion grows stronger.

A striking proof of the power of that influence is furnished by the remarkable progress of the movement for civil service reform—a movement which originated inside of the republican party. The movement grows steadily in popular favor. Politicians of both parties hate it, because it threatens to spoil them out of business, to throw most of their arts out of the market and to deprive them of their plunder. Many of them, who still hate it at heart as much as they ever did, now profess to be themselves in favor of some sort of reform, which they pretend to be able to accomplish with their own methods. Much of this profession is that kind of hypocrisy which is called a tribute paid by vice to virtue. It is certainly not genuine virtue, but the mere fact that vice recognizes the necessity of paying a tribute to virtue is a valuable sign of progress. The time is not far behind us when such a tribute was considered entirely superfluous,—the worst abuses of the spoils system being paraded before the eyes of the people without concealment. Fifteen years ago, a sweeping "new deal" of the offices at the incoming of a new administration would have been considered a very natural thing. The removal of any number of worthy public servants during an administration, and the distribution of their places among a new set exclusively for political ends, could be undertaken without disguise of motive or purpose, almost without criticism, as part of the established system. Not many years ago, all the employes of the government could be taxed for campaign expenses without circumlocution, and the removal of those who failed to respond could be undertaken almost without calling forth a remonstrance. Now, although the "practical politicians" have not undergone a sincere change of heart, any intention of making "new deals" is loudly disclaimed on both sides, for it is known that any serious attempt in that line would call forth a storm of indignant protest. Removals and appointments for purely political reasons undoubtedly still happen, but they have become comparatively rare, and are as carefully as possible disguised.

The above is but an outline of a long article of thirty pages—excepting the omission mentioned above—which well deserves the interest it has created.

For all the Chinese arriving or to arrive there will be work for two years on the railroads. It is the demand for railroad laborers, not the prospect of suspension of the right of immigration, that brings them over at this time in so large numbers. Yet it is gratifying to know that the immigration can continue only a few weeks longer. That is, it is gratifying to every body except the politicians who are making out of the question all they hoped to gain. In fact were the democratic convention which was held last month to be held now there would be long faces and no jubilation.

A great deal is being said about a certain terrible organization in this state which, it is alleged, is founded on proscription of men for their religious convictions. It is said that Mr. Moody is a member. We are perfectly certain that this should be set down as false. It may, however, be pertinent to inquire whether this organization is not so intolerant and otherwise objectionable that the chairman of the democratic state central committee ought to decline to be a member of it.

The chief hope of Guiteau and his counsel for delay and a new trial is in the fact that Mrs. Densmore, Guiteau's former wife, testified in the case. It cannot be claimed that the testimony influenced the case as to its final result; and as a matter of fact it was in the assassin's favor. But it is also claimed that as having been Guiteau's wife she had no right to testify in relation to his mental status, and on this wretched technicality a new trial is demanded. Bosh!

In many parts of California the wheat crop has been hopelessly blighted by drouth and desiccating winds. In some of the best wheat counties there will be hardly any crop. Many farmers are cutting their fields for hay, in order to make all they can out of their misfortune. The surplus in California this year will be far below that of last. Large numbers are discouraged.

Mr. Parnell is again at outs with the government, and appears to be losing authority with the Irish people.

Queen Victoria is severely criticised for holding receptions on the days of Burke's and Cavendish's funerals.

NEW TO-DAY.

EDI PERKINS, THE ONLY THOROUGHLY successful medical specialist on the pacific coast, according to his own account, has

THE CITY DRY GOODS STORE HAS JUST opened another lot of elegant Cloaks of the finest fabrics. P. SELLING'S.

RECEIVED PER STEAMER A SELECTION OF handsome novelties in JEWELRY, which will be sold at reduced prices. R. L. STONE.

WANTED—A MAN TO WORK IN A COUNTRY shop. Apply to MEEK & DAVIS, between Sand and Oak, this morning.

BARGAINS.

THE PARK ADDITION OF THE CITY OF East Portland is now offered for sale at cash purchasers. For terms of sale inquire of W. S. H. HUGHES or H. H. HUNTSMAN, at the Ladd & Tilton's Bank.

R. H. SCHWAB & CO., PAPER WAREHOUSE, 98 Second st., cor. Stark st. Only Full line of Printing and Wrapping Paper and Straw Wrapping Paper. Paper Bags, Twines, etc.

McCoy, Cheapest Job Printer, 1st & Stark.

TOWNSHIP OF CREIGHTON.

LAND WARRANTS, ISSUE OF ALBINA, FOR SALE at the lowest market price. Apply to or address, with full particulars, ALBINA FERRY.

WANTED—DIRECTLY OPPOSITE, SMALL HOUSE for grocery, about 16 x 24 feet, and sleeping house, 7 cabin windows, 2 x 6 sill pieces, 2 wood partitions, 1 cabin stove, 1 good wood window. Inquire otherwise, 2 doors, 24 window sash

The Daily Oregonian.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 10, 1852.

CITY.

PROMOTION FOLLOWING.—Thursday night last, Chief Sponsler, who works for Frank K. Merriam, Everett Lane Fir cemetery, left the residence of his brother-in-law, C. B. Dedlbeck, in East Portland, with a Sabbath horse, and has not been seen. It is believed that he was drowned. He was traced for several miles, and the last trace of him was when he left Fay's saloon, near the Stark street ferry, Saturday night, walking east on Ankeny street. About that time, clouds as from home, he undistressed were heard, but no attention was paid to them. Yesterday afternoon search which was begun in the slough west of Logging pasture, on Lots 1 and 2, and there was found Sponsler's hat and the bucket, which he took from Dr. Burg's house. Though grappling was continued till dark, and a blast of grand powder fired, nothing could be discovered of the body. Sponsler is a widower, about 35 years old, and has a daughter living at Dallas, Polk County. Those who saw him on the last night say that Thursday night, as he was not perceptibly under the influences of liquor. The roadway underneath over the spot where the hat and bucket were found, is to be protected by railing. Search will be continued to-day.

READY FOR ADOPTION.—We are now at the Home ready for adoption, large infant boys, of the ages of two, seven and nine years respectively. The little boy of five is of an unusually interesting child. The two older ones have been in who have recently lost their mother, and only ask to be provided for by some person, so as of the interest, it would be desirable. It is to be hoped that this may meet the eyes of some charitably inclined person who can give a good home and careful supervision to these boys. Full particulars can be had by calling on Mrs. Wood, the matron at the Home.

NEW BRANCH.—The Oregon Transfer Company have commenced construction of a stable 50 by 150 feet, on the southwest corner of Front and Stark streets, immediately below the viaduct. It will be used for the street cars as a stock and car. Rumor has it that the company will also commence building on adjoining ground, additional stables, into which will be moved the horses and vehicles now at the corner of Second and Stark. The triangular building just finished in front of the O. S. S. offices, it is understood, will be used as the business office.

CURIOS FOUND.—Last night, a fine, bright eyed fellow, late Cass five years old, who had evidently wandered from home, was picked up by a policeman corner Second and B, and taken to headquarters. He gave his name as Eddie Dashow, said that he lived on a ranche and that his father was building a house for somebody. He enjoyed the novelty of his temporary home and soon went to sleep. Strangely enough, his parents made no inquiries for him. Won't somebody claim him?

DARING ESCAPE.—Saturday night United States Marshal Hopkins with two special deputies started from Walla Walla with four prisoners, en route to the penitentiary. By some means as yet unknown, Geo. Smith and Jack Greenwood, alias "Dixie," a crook well known here, freed themselves from their shackles. While the train was in motion between Umatilla and Willows they jumped off and escaped in the darkness.

OREGON ILLUSTRATED.—Ernest Ingersoll, correspondent, and Allen C. Redwood, artist of *Harper's Magazine*, who are now engaged in writing up and illustrating the redwood regions of Russian river, California, will visit Oregon as soon as their task is completed and perform the same service for the upper Columbia basin and other points of interest in this state and Washington.

MORE WITNESSES.—S. Hall, postmaster at Canyon City, Oregon, and Frank McBean, C. S. Pierce, S. Schuitz, Wm. Corne and J. M. Fish, who are connected with the stage route in that locality, arrived by yesterday's boat and leave by the Oregon to-night on route to Washington as witnesses in the Star route prosecutions.

THE BRADLEY CASE.—The case of the state vs Carole Bradley, charged with murder, will be called Wednesday morning in the state circuit court. It is understood that both prosecution and defense are ready for trial, and that the case will proceed without attempt at delay. Bradley will be tried alone.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.—Judge Deady will deliver an opinion in this court this morning upon the demurrer to the information to the case of the United States vs. W. J. Stephens, for introducing and attempting to introduce spirituous liquors into Alaska.

BROKEN BOOM.—Yesterday morning a large boom of logs at Pennoyer's saw mill broke loose and drifted down the river, Fortunately there were several disengaged steamboats along shore, through whose efforts the logs were recovered with slight loss.

ANOTHER STARTER.—Hon. W. D. Hare, of Washington county, has consented to canvass a portion of the state on behalf of the republican state ticket. The State Central Committee will announce places and time for his appearance in a few days.

WORSE.—The condition of A. Quigley, who was injured by falling at the Clarendon Hotel, Saturday morning, was considerably worse at a late hour last night, and fears are entertained that he will not recover. He is attended by his son.

LINN COUNTY NOMINATIONS.—In the telegraphic report of the Linn county democratic nominations, the following nominees for office were omitted: surveyor, H. J. C. Averill; assessor, J. N. Dozier; coroner, Dr. J. A. Davis.

NEW PAPER.—Mr. M. C. Harris, of Walla Walla, arrived by the last steamer, which also brought the plant for a daily evening paper to be started by him in that city about June 1st. It will be called the *Daily Eccola*.

PATENTS.—The department has recently granted patents to David W. Smith, of Port Townsend, W. T., for a safe, and to J. H. Burrows, of Boise City, Idaho, for nut lock.

CLOSING AT THREE O'CLOCK.

To the Editor of The Oregonian:

Permit me to supplement what THE OREGONIAN said last Saturday regarding the closing of stores at three o'clock, with the following from a prominent San Francisco journal:

In all cases where it is possible, wholesale houses would do well to close at 3 P. M. on Saturday. A movement in this direction has already been started, and we are glad of it. All work and no play makes a dull boy, and a Saturday partial holiday benefits he merchant and his clerk both. We have little doubt that the movement started to wholesalefriendly will stop, while become general, and that all the leading houses will be closed at that hour. There is really no business done on Saturday after 3 P. M. nor for the matter of that, after 12 M. It is not a case where a firm can be benefited by sales of goods, for little or none are sold after that hour. If course to be acting, the movement must to general and we hope to see it so. The time thus obtained on Saturday can be devoted by the hard-worked clerk or proprietor to necessary recreation or rest. We are altogether too much of a rushing community, so much so that many of us worry ourselves out of existence and live but half our lives in our hurry and neglect of our physical and mental well-being. Movements of this kind have long since been started with success in many large commercial cities, generally by particular lines of trade, such as the grocery or hardware trade, and gradually have been followed by all. They, however, have retained the form of the half-holiday Saturday, when the wholesale houses close at 12 M., and indeed that is the usual outcome of movements like the present. The banks close at 12 M. on Saturday, and after some experience of closing at 3 P. M. most will feel that they might as well have closed at noon.

CLERK.

HOMICIDE IN DOUGLAS COUNTY.

L. C. Hill Kills His Brother-in-Law, Caleb Young—An Apparent Case of Self Defense.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE OREGONIAN.

MYRTLE CREEK, May 14.—Friday morning L. C. Hill shot and instantly killed his brother-in-law, Caleb Young, in front of the postoffice. There had been a family feud existing between them for some time. It appears that Hill, in a fit of anger, punished his step-daughter for refusing to obey him. This so incensed her relatives that they sent him a written notice to settle up and leave the country in twelve hours. Hill, not wishing to be forced to leave, remained in town until the next morning. While standing on the porch in front of the postoffice Young drove up and jumped off his wagon and approached Hill in a threatening manner, using insulting language, when Hill shot him with an Allen revolver, forty caliber, instantly killing him. Hill was immediately arrested and taken to Roseburg, where the grand jury is investigating the case.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Don't forget the great bankruptsale of P. Selling's.

L. Harmon, successor to Franklin Bros. & Co., 125 First street, publishes a price list this morning of a few leading articles in his line, which will be read with interest by every purchaser of dry goods.

One hundred packages of Household sewing Machines, direct from the factory just received at Carman's sewing machine store, 167 Third street. Birth Heavy shipment of these popular sewing machines in less than six months.

At Cook's, for Cook' Artists' materials at N. Y. Novelty Co.'s.

New Fruit Candies, Peanut Taffy, P. O. Candy Store.

THE NEW NO. 8.—The most perfect Sewing Machine in the world.

Just received a large lot of Seaside and Franklin Square Library at the North Pacific News Co., 167 First street, near Burton House.

Gold-fish, wholesale and retail, at S. L. Stone's.

Cough candies, fresh at P. O. candy store.

SILENT SUMIC.

Simon Harris has the largest stock in the state. The only place where you can get brass and string band music. Catalogues mailed free.

HAIR CUTTING.

Three of the finest workmen in the state are at Ferguson's hair cutting headquarters, Stark street.

MRS. E. B. LITT

Desires to state that she has at last succeeded in finding a thoroughly designed lady fitter, who will give her work between the two, and ladies will not be detained long for their dresses in future.

Repairing all kinds of sewing machines a specialty. John Barbee, Yamhill between 1st and 2d.

Uncle Myers has just opened some of the finest optical goods in the state. Spectacles to suit all sights and ages.

Coleman's Coffee House, 50 Washington St., bet. First and Second. Coffee, chocolate and tea, with rolls, biscuits, Mush and milk.

RECENT COUNTY NEWS.

[From our correspondents.]

WILLAMETTE.

The Chief Engineer.

MOSS CREEK.—In the place of Sailing, resigned, Governor Moody has appointed W. R. Reed, of Dallas, Polk county, Wm. White, Clerk of same.

CANBY.—Sale of U. S. T. and M. Co.'s property. The property of the Oregon Central Railroad Company, consisting of depot grounds, depot buildings, etc., at this place, was sold at auction to-day by Sheriff Dolph, of Multnomah county, to satisfy a judgment of the Circuit Court of the United States for Oregon, in favor of Henry Failing, for $5,000. The sale was made in front of the depot at this place, at 11 o'clock A. M., and was attended by a large crowd of people. The property was bid in by Henry Failing, for the sum of $5,000.

SALEM.—A plat of the Tolman tract was filed in the county clerk's office in this city from the P. D. Mallory Tract Co., of East Portland, on the 7th instant.

The American ship Imperial, which arrived here Saturday from Hongkong, brought 2,000 Chinese and a cargo of rice, tea and matting. The coolies come to harvest six to seven hundred acres of wheat. They will go to work on Salem's crack next week.

MOSS CREEK.—Rolfe, the lace goods dealer on First street, near Salmon, has fallen heir to $40,000, bequeathed by a lady in New York, who always regarded him with a mother's affection. Mrs. Rolfe's husband was engaged in the Gould fraud, and suffered death by wedding, though he was by no means the hardest to suffer.

W. G. Reed, Esq., of Oakland has received his appointment as Assistant Postmaster at Portland, vice Mr. W. F. Cowgill, who leaves with the intention to Washington as late successor. The new incumbent is the brother of Capt. W. F. Cowgill, formerly treasurer of East Portland.

Saturday afternoon, 6 May, the daughter, aged 10, of Fellman, editor of the *Oregon Sentinel*, on the corner of West Park and B streets, met with quite a severe bruising. The assault was very well down to within the last number of Fellman's paper which he published on St. M. Nay, the dreaded yellow feather of the assaulter. May wished to be remembered to all her playmates and was finally left.

Mr. John Muir, the very efficient superintendent of traffic of the O. R. & N. and Northern Pacific companies, has been appointed superintendent of traffic of the Pacific Coast S. S. Co., a private position from which, except tenure, he has resigned to accept. That Co. appointment includes the Portland, Puget Sound and Alaska lines, under Commodore Wright, recently appointed by Mr. Muir over two miles.

About 3 o'clock Saturday morning A. Quigley, a middle-aged, respectable laboring person, fell from the third story front room on the third floor of the Clarendon hotel in a fit of somnambulism and walked down on Sixth. He then walked to the end of the hall to the north wall of the building, through a door and window into an alley way twenty feet below. As he went through the window he reached over over the eye and one on the scalp. In the fall very severe internal injuries were sustained, which may prove fatal.

The Sloss furnace at Birmingham, Ala., upon which over $200,000 has been expended, was fired up Monday morning, April 30. Work was begun on this furnace last June, and it is one of the largest ever erected in the southern states.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Much has been said in the city papers as to the movement to be inaugurated by what the said papers nickname the Independent party and the course they intend to or should take.

In answer we desire to say that the purpose of the McLENOMAH CITIZENS' CLUB organization is solely to create a sentiment in opposition to all party cliques and rings.

The movement is intended to be a practical and permanent one, and we ask the co-operation of all those in favor of an honest management of political affairs in this county.

Such persons are cordially invited to join this club and assist in taking the action that must and will soon be taken against the manipulators of party politics.

There will be an open meeting of the club at Beck's Hall on Tuesday evening, the 16th instant, at eight o'clock, to which all in sympathy with this movement are invited. Speakers are expected to be present.

MULTNOMAH CITIZENS' CLUB.

Portland, May 13th.

G. Neumeyer will have his store openday Monday, and also replaced with new goods arrived by the steamer Oregon, on Morrison street, between Third and Fourth, in Hardenbergh's brick building.

THE VIENNA COFFEE HOUSE,

No. 45 Washington street, leads all others.

All orders must be accompanied with the cash or can send to Child's Drug Store.

First choice of strawberries and other edibles from Tribes at S. L. Stone's. Don't forget.

Candies, the latest, at S. L. Stone's.

Remember that Child's Drug Store has been established in Portland five years.

It is rumored that the ladies who have been using "Kallonnala," the Grecian Hair Tonic, are now trading their switches for extra hair pins.

A LARGE NUMBER OF WHITE SEWING MACHINES direct from the factory just received at Garrison's sewing machine store, 167 Third street.

WALTHAM WATCHES

In 5-ounce silver cases.....$11 00
In 5-ounce silver cases.....15 00
In 5-ounce silver cases.....18 00
Warranted for two years, with above watches. Sent to any part of the State on receipt of cash or money order. Also, Eighth-Ounce Watches.
W. CRIELLANDER,
64 First street, Portland, Or.

Do you want to go to the country for the summer? then take your furniture to Chas. Myers. He will lend you money on it, and take care of it, at 161 First street.

Sewing machines repaired, and all kinds of needles, oils, attachments, silk threads, etc., at Garrison's sewing machine store, 161 Third street.

All the leading Patent Medicines can be found at Child's Drug Store, Second and Morrison.

Limes, lemons, oranges, figs, dates, nuts, etc. To the wholesale trade at lowest prices. S. L. Stone.

Get your Prescriptions filled at Child's Drug Store, corner Second and Morrison.

The Mocha Restaurant, 86 First street, opposite Ackerman's Dollar Store, will be open day and night. Ladies' private rooms up stairs.

PROCLAMATION.

To the people of the State of Oregon: Whereas I, S. Friedman, of the county of Multnomah, city of Portland, have opened a very choice lot of goods and have offered them to the public at prices that no one can compete with me, and yet some of the people, I am ashamed to say, cannot read, or they would have come and availed themselves of the opportunity of purchasing some of the articles I offer so low, and by their not attending to it and the improving of the street and fixing the street railway, also the building of Lund's brick opposite my store, on corner of Salmon and First, has kept the travel away from my place of business so that I have more goods on hand than I ought to have by this time and less money, and it is the last named article I have the most use for. I therefore demand of each and every one of you that has cash to come to my place of business and convince yourselves, from the low prices of my goods, that I mean business. My stock comprises a general variety, and whoever sends goods will not go away on account of prices, and should you fail to respond to this call you will pay a penalty of 25 per cent. by purchasing elsewhere than of me. Respectfully yours,

S. FRIEDMAN,
Cor. First and Salmon streets, Portland, Ogn.

Gentle Women

Who want glossy, luxuriant and wavy tresses of abundant, beautiful Hair must use LYON'S KATHAIRON. This elegant, cheap article always makes the Hair grow freely and fast, keeps it from falling out, arrests and cures grayness, removes dandruff and itching, makes the Hair strong, giving it a curling tendency and keeping it in any desired position. Beautiful, healthy Hair is the sure result of using Kathairon.

READ! READ! READ!

GREAT SPRING SALE OF DRY GOODS

AT

L. HARMON'S, Successor to M. FRANKLIN, BRO. & CO.,

125 FIRST STREET.

All quotations are for New Goods. Prices are extraordinary, and what is more, every article will be found exactly as advertised.

Bleached Drees Goods	8c per yard; full 10c quality
Striped Suitings	8c " " 10c "
All Wool Suitings, 44 inches wide	25c " " 37½c "
All Wool Camel's Hair Cream Suiting	25c " " 37½c "
Gray Mixed Cream Dress Silk	37½c " " 50c "
All Wool Cloth	25c " " 37½c "
Black Colored Cashmere, all fast colors	25c " " 37½c "
Fancy Plaid Cream Cloth Dress Silk	37½c " " 50c "
Black Cashmere	12½c " " 18¾c "
Black Henrietta, 36 inches heavy	25c " " 37½c "
Black Merveilleux Dress Silk	37½c " " 50c "
Black Brocaded Silk, very heavy	75c " " $1 00
Plain and Checked Nainsooks	12½c " " 18¾c "
Checked Gingham	12½c " " 18¾c "
Cotton Gingham	10c " " 12½c "
15-4 French Long Cloth	25c per yard, away below former prices
Unbleached Table Linen	25c " " " " " "
Children's Colored Hose	6c per pair
Ladies' Striped Hose	10c "
Children's White Iron Framed Hose	10c "
Ladies' " " "	12½c "
Ladies' Balbriggan Hose	25c "

An Immense Variety in Ladies' and Children's Parasols at remarkably low prices.

Children's Parasols, from.....20c upwards
Ladies' Brocaded Parasols, from.....75c

Angell Seamless Kid Gloves, every pair warranted, small sizes 50 cents a pair.

L. HARMON,
125 First street, next door to First National Bank.

INCOMING PASSENGERS.

The str Star of California sailed from San Francisco yesterday morning with the following passengers:

Mrs Bertman	Hon Geo H Williams
Lt Alvord	J Kramer
W Seller	E McHin
J F Wallace	C P Williams
F N Wexler	H Bowler
Revd Mathews	Rev S C Price
W M Mesic and child	A H Buchtman
Mrs McGuire	A Lepke
P Barnes	L J Caughey
Mrs N C Lewis	Mrs C H Bartlet
Mrs Dr Cook	Mary Hyde
Miss Goodfellow	Alfred Siblen
W M Gregor	C D Wright
Dr A P Lovejoy	P O Barrick
C W Walcott	T Kirkpatrick
B Daily	J F Whitcomb
M L Pratt	Mrs Wm Holmes, child and nurse
Mrs Low	Mrs C Johnstone
Mrs S Bernheimer	J H Hawley, wife and boy
Jas M Wilson, wf & son	Alexander F Martin
H F Eaton	Sl Zeeb and wife
H Simon	C P Chun
Samuel M Mears	L Sears
Buck Dwyer	D F Dowley and wife
Dr Cohen, wife and nurse	Jno Patrick
E Hold	Fred Morgeroth
F Mas	C H Castle
C J Rolfe	M H Gutpindor
Thos Sheets	S Gray, lady
F Mosher	Chas Bryce
C C Blakesly	S W Bradley
H L Dodt	A Keyes
J E Burns	H F Pettygrove
W Taylor	Mrs Capt Baker
F Gaffey	George E Bittner and wife
C C Lewis, wf & daughter	F Erkin
A Erwin	S W Wilson and wife
H Wilson	R Thorn
G Thorn	Mrs W H Watkins
Mrs F Losile	Miss Curtin
A L Pope	Mrs Aldridge
Mrs A S Ringelow	John Fitzsimmons & wife
J D Nolan	J H Logan and wife
Mr Caffrey	F Holman and son
E A Caswall	O Beckett
H B McCormick	A H Nichols
S Hawkins	F B Patterson and wifey
H Metz, wf & 2 children	Wm A Feldhaus & mother
Dr Hendrahan	W E Knott
J Lynch	J M Shirtcliff & daughter
Miss Lowery	Mrs G H Wilhelm
Mrs C C Fenderson	Dr Theo Hunnett
C E Middaugh	A A Bowman
A Dickinson	J Brandon
F Cogine	W H Kershaw
W D Graff	W R Townsend and wife
T H Rider and wife	Misses Reeder
H L Howe and wife	T W King, wilson & Clough
Defender 2	Milton Hawkins
Capt Neilson	W H Yerkes
F Kelly	J H Murphey
Nat Jacobs	

Those handsome Parlor Ornaments, Placques, now so popular in Boston, New York, etc., will be presented to those attending Mellis Bros. & Co.'s next Grand Sale of Parlor Organs, complete sets of Furniture, etc., Monday evening, May 15th.

Abell is doing all he possibly can in photographic work, an evidence of his popularity. His latest prints are much admired by those who have seen them. Take a sitting to-day.

A New Departure.—Gold Watches and Chains, Diamond Rings, and Guns and Pistols, can be bought of Uncle Myers on the installment plan, at 161 First street.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders.
Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., New York.

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
Agents, San Francisco.

MAMMOTH DISPLAY!

J. KOHN,

THE CLOTHIER AND HATTER

Invites you to call and see his

SPRING STYLES In Hats and Caps.
SPRING STYLES In Suits, Men's Clothing.
SPRING STYLES In Boys' Clothing.
SPRING STYLES In Youths' Clothing.
SPRING STYLES In Neckwear.
SPRING STYLES In Gents' Furnishing Goods.
SPRING STYLES In Pantaloons.
SPRING STYLES In Dress Coats and Overcoats.
SPRING STYLES In Hosiery and Gloves.
SPRING STYLES In Fine Underwear.
LATEST DESIGNS In Jewelry.
ELEGANT LINES Of Silk Handkerchiefs and Ties.
SPRING STYLES In Fancy Shirts, etc., etc.

We invite and request comparisons. We fear no competition. Our prices are very low for first-class goods. COME AND SEE.

J. KOHN, the Clothier and Hatter,
Cor. First and Morrison Sts.

P. E. BRIGHAM,
103 FIRST ST.

JUST RECEIVED, A COMPLETE LINE OF

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS

For Ladies and Children.

Also a full line of

LADIES' AND MISSES'

Gauze and Merino Underwear for Summer,

At Lowest Market Prices.

SOLE AGENT FOR

P. CENTEMERI KID GLOVES

In 2, 3, 5, 6 and 8 button.

AT

THE BANKRUPT SALE

NOW ON AT

P. SELLING'S.

DON'T MISS THE OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE SOME OF THE

GREAT BARGAINS!

BARGAINS IN LACES
BARGAINS " RUCHING.
BARGAINS " HOSIERY.
BARGAINS " GLOVES.
BARGAINS " PARASOLS.
BARGAINS " K D GLOVES.
BARGAINS " COLLARS.
BARGAINS " CUFFS.
BARGAINS " FRINGES.
BARGAINS " BUTTONS.
BARGAINS " RIBBONS.
BARGAINS " SILKS.
BARGAINS " SATINS.
BARGAINS " TRIMMINGS.
BARGAINS " CLOAKS.
BARGAINS " DRESS GOODS.
BARGAINS " CLOTHING.
BARGAINS " UNDERWEAR.
BARGAINS " BOYS' CLOTH'G
BARGAINS " HATS & CAPS.
BARGAINS " BOOTS & SHOES
BARGAINS " EVERYTHING.

NOW OFFERED.

M. B. & CO. MELL S M. B. & CO.

CREDITORS' LOTS. AUCTION LOTS. DESIRABLE SPRING LOTS. SPECIAL LOTS.

FOR ONE-THIRD LESS THAN REGULAR PRICES THIS WEEK ONLY.

M. B. & CO. MELLIS M. B. & CO.

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.

$5.00
For a fine Silk Moire, Lace Trimmed, Lined Parasol.

$1.25 for a Twilled Silk, Rustic Handle, Parasol.

$1.00
For a Farmer Satin, Pearl Handle, Sun Umbrella.

25c. for a Child's Scotch Gingham Parasol;
And a Large Assortment of fancy Silk, Satin and Lace Parasols at equally Low Rates.

For $2.00
A Silk, Brocade Trimmed, Satin Lined, 22-inch Parasol. Good value for $4.00.

1000
Japanese Parasols in Fancy and Plain Designs, from 20c. to 50c.

Lace and Kid Gloves.

Ten Hook Foster Patent Kid Gloves for $1.00.

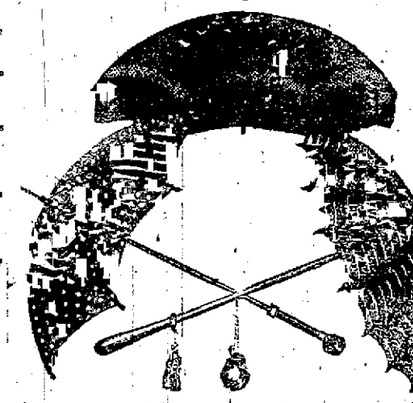
25c.
For a French Lisle Lace Top Glove. Value, 75c.

25c.
For a 75c French Lisle Six Buttoned Glove.

25c.
For a Foster Six Hook Lisle Glove.

Full line of Mousquetaire and other popular styles of Gloves.

Prices, under all circumstances, the lowest.



Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hose.

12½c.
For Ladies' French Ribbed, High Colored Hose.

12½c.
For Misses' Plain and Fancy French Ribbed, High Colored Hose.

16c. and 25c.
For Misses' and Ladies' newest combination Fancy Tint Hosiery.

A Box of Ladies' Full Finished Extra Long Balbriggan Hose.

$1.50

$1.00
For a Dozen British Socks, very heavy, half-bleached and warranted to wear.

M. B. & CO. MELLIS. M. B. & CO.

F. S. Chadbourne & Co.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FURNITURE!

Chamber Sets in all the various Kinds of Wood, including Mahogany, Walnut, Cherry, Ash and Cedar.

Cor. First and Yamhill Sts., PORTLAND, Or.

Parlor Sets in all the Latest styles, including The Addine and Remington.

Suspensions Reductions

—IN—

Crockery, Glassware,

ROGERS BROS' PLATED WARE,

Lamps and Chandeliers, Clocks, Baby Carriages,

AND A LARGE VARIETY OF OTHER USEFUL HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

E. Ackerman & Co.,

Otherwise known as the Popular

DOLLAR STORE!

Keeping with unequaled success as WHOLESALERS, wish to withdraw from Retailing; but before doing so will give the people of this city and community, in recognition of the very liberal patronage bestowed on them during the past twelve years, an insight of

Wholesale Prices

—IN—

CROCKERY, GLASS AND ROGERS' PLATED WARE,
CLOCKS, LAMPS AND CHANDELIERS,

BABY CARRIAGES, BRACKETS,

And their Endless Variety of other Useful HOUSEHOLD GOODS. Come and learn the difference between Wholesale and Retail Prices. They will astonish you! The Reduced Sale at these tremendous Low Prices

COMMENCES TO-DAY AND IS ONLY TO LAST A SHORT TIME!

But while it lasts everyone will buy one single of their numerous articles as cheap as though they buy one dozen or one gross. Call before it is too late.

E. Ackerman & Co.,

OLD ACKERMAN'S DOLLAR STORE,

First Street, Between Stark and Oak Streets.

Established 1857.

G. SCHNEIDER & Co.

Having returned after spending two months in the large manufacturing centers at the east we, take pleasure in stating that our patrons and the general public will find at our warerooms the finest stock of

Furniture,

CARPETS, OILCLOTHS,

Parlor, Bedroom, Library, Dining and Office Furniture,

FURNITURE COVERINGS,

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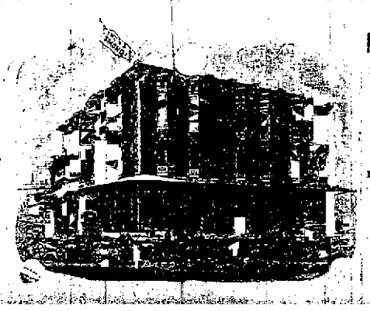

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The Daily Oregonian.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 15, 1882

THE OREGONIAN IN EAST PORTLAND.

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BY MAIL—POSTAGE PREPAID IN ALL CASES.

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Daily with Sunday Oregonian, per month	1 25
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Daily with Sunday Oregonian, per year	12 50
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Sunday and Weekly Oregonian, per year	4 00
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Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday excepted	25
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NEWS OF SATURDAY.

[From the Sunday Oregonian.]

A Mining Stock Firm's Failure.

NEW YORK, May 13.—The Tribune has the following on the failure of Arnold & Co., well known members of the New York mining stock exchange, yesterday: The firm, which consisted of St. Tracy Arnold and W. D. Vernon, had succeeded in cornering the stock of the Mount Diablo mining company. In selling the stock on Tuesday, and all stock sold was bought on buyers option. It sent a notice to the chairman of the mining stock exchange, that all unfilled contracts should be bought in order to ruin the stock, and protested against purchases of the chairman, which were begun immediately after the meeting. In consequence of a refusal of debtors to deliver stock according to their contracts, the firm was obliged to suspend yesterday. The announcement caused great excitement in the board, because the firm had been for several years one of the most prominent in mining matters.

At a meeting of prominent and popular members of the mining stock exchange, he is said to have paid out large commissions and to have been generous in all his dealings. On both sides charges of collusion in all his dealings. On both sides charges of conspiracy have been made, and Chisholm is reconspiracy have been made, and Chisholm is re-quested to have declared on the floor of the exchange that he would never pay one cent of the difference of stock he was closed on account of the failed firm yesterday.

Swindling Bank Officer.

BUFFALO, May 12.—In an examination to-day into the affairs of the defunct National bank, Young, the bank examiner, makes a statement which has caused a sensation. It showed that city officers and prominent persons and firms, eleven in number, owed the concern in the aggregate nearly $750,000, one commission firm owing $410,000. The bank examiner charges President Iles with allowing speculators to use him for that purpose, and with having systematically swindling the bank, transferring large amounts of its assets when a collapse became inevitable.

Anti-Assassination Meeting.

NEW YORK, May 12.—An anti-assassination meeting was held at Cooper Union to-night. The hall was crowded. Bigelow Grace presided, and spoke of trouble to be feared from the Clonorman Rosses factions, and police were stationed through the hall. Ross was present. Mrs. Parnell appeared on the platform. Richard O'Gorman spoke in favor of Parnell's policy. Resolutions of abhorrence of the assassination, objection to Gladstone's present policy, and counseling every legal mean means to frustrate it were adopted.

Damaged by Rains.

CHICAGO, May 13.—Little Rock special: Recent reports show rains have done greater damage than expected. In southeastern Arkansas the damage is very great. Large area of land are submerged and crops destroyed. Col. Vaughan lost crops worth $30,000. Total loss in the vicinity of Conway county is estimated at $200,000.

A General Storm.

PARSONS, Kansas, May 12.—Information is received that the storm which so nearly destroyed the coal mining camp of Stockbridge on the 10th inst., also struck Rock creek, destroying every house in the place except one. One man was killed and two children fatally hurt.

Mistaken for the Man.

FORT GARLAND, May 12.—Dick Rogers, a Colorado cowboy, rode into Fort Garland and ordered a soldier to light his cigar for him. The response was a bullet through his head. Jim Catson, a stage robber who accompanied Rogers tried to retreat, but was given a desperate wound.

Storms on the Atlantic Coast.

NEW YORK, May 13.—A heavy gale prevailed along the entire Atlantic coast to-day. The Shell of Long Branch was badly damaged. The sound was storm swept and all harbors filled with vessels seeking refuge.

Attempted Assassination.

DALLAS, Tex., May 12.—An attempt was made to murder Gov. Orton, of the Chickasaw nation, a few nights ago, by shooting into his house. One of the would-be assassins named Stevens, was followed by Indian police into the Washita river region and killed.

Blown up by Dynamite.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 12.—The saloon of Hoffner & Co., at Palestine, was blown up by dynamite during Thursday night. The building was ruined and destroyed. One man mortally injured and a son of the proprietor wounded.

Railroad Notes.

ATCHISON, May 12.—Only about eighteen miles of the Olathe extension of the Missouri Pacific railroad remain to be completed. Track laying is progressing rapidly on the whole line, and it will be finished by June 1st.

Crop Reports from Kansas.

Reports received from all points in northern Kansas continue exceedingly favorable. The prospects for grain were never so encouraging, and the fruit crop also promises to be enormous.

Reward Offered for Harry Navin.

AURAY, Mich., May 13.—Sheriff Bidwell and Prosecuting Attorney Smith have offered $2000 and the city $1000 reward for the capture of T. J. Navin, the missing druggist.

An Anti-Cameron Man.

HARRISBURG, May 12.—Charles S. Wolf, of Penn., telegraphs a friend he never sought or bargained for, or consented to accept a place on the Cameron state ticket.

Financial Notes.

NEW YORK, May 13.—Specie exports to-day $200,000 gold; $360,000 silver. Bank statements will probably not be very favorable.

Memorial Exercises.

BOSTON, May 13.—The Massachusetts historical society had special exercises to-night in memory of Longfellow and Emerson.

Chicago Wheat Market.

CHICAGO, May 13.—Wheat—Weak and lower; $1 24 cash; $1 24½ June.

WASHINGTON CITY.

The May Crop Report.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The May report of the condition of winter wheat by the statistician of the department of agriculture makes the average condition for April 102, higher than reported for many years. On an acreage of 31,844,000 only states of the north Atlantic coast and those at the head of the Ohio valley, Texas and those of the Pacific coast fall below 100, which is the established standard. The crop in other sections fully compensates for those local deficiencies, which amount to 7 per cent. in Connecticut, 6 in New Jersey, 5 in New York, 6 in Pennsylvania, 9 in West Virginia, 2 in Kentucky, 9 in Ohio, 5 in California. Chinch bugs and army worms are doing much injury in Texas. There is frequent complaint of the Hessian fly in the Southern states, but the stock is not generally attacked and injury is nominal. It is now too late for much loss from this source.

Rye is also in good condition, the general average being 98. It was 100 on the 1st of April, and 97 in April, 1881. Three-fourths of the winter barley is in California and New York, in which the average condition is respectively 93 and 91. The difference in section the 1st of May is approximated at half a million acres. Planting is still in progress. The prospect for spring planting does not on the 1st of May let in comparison with an average year is greater this season. Upon the Atlantic coast southof New England, below Ottawa city and Missouri valle it is less than usual. In the eastern and northwestern states, in the lower Mississippi and on the Pacific coast the condition of mowing fields is represented by 93, a slight deficiency being reported in the Ohio valley and south Atlantic states.

Senator Mitchell's Views.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Senator Mitchell has expressed his views concerning the Harrisburg ticket in the following dispatch:

WASHINGTON, May 13.

Mr. G. W. Merrick, Wellesboro, Pa.: Right is right, and ever triumphant. I have done all for peace, but war is inevitable; not upon men, but upon the candidates who have insulted themselves by base bargain, to carry favor of the Pennsylvania machinism, and use of the spoils system to bolster up stalwart corruption. I am against it in everywhere and forever. It is a plain patriotic duty to put down this infamy of oligarchy at any cost, if not the republicanism and the republic itself may live and thrive. Organize, work and fight to the end.

JOHN J. MITCHELL.

Census of California.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—A census bulletin issued to-day gives the following statistics of population of California in 1880: Native, 617,220 foreign born, 291,574. The total comprises 123,405 Germans, 63,926 Irish, 45,222 German, 24,057 English, 1377 Canadians, 2960 French; 8845 Mexicans, 7337 Italians, 6467 Scotch, 4266 Swiss, and 13,606 of all other foreign nationalities. The total white population born in California is given at 366,552, and colored 10,447. Another census bulletin issued gives the total number of farms of California as 36,254, of which 20,234 are from 100 to 500 acres each, 2967 from 50 to 100 acres; 3478 from 10 to 50 acres, 3056 from 500 to 1000 acres, and 2531 of 1000 acres each or over.

Letter from Mrs. Garfield.

Senator Sherman has received the following:

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 8.

My Dear Sir: I have received your note with inclosed notice of pension granted me for my husband's sake. I am truly mindful of the generous kindness shown the family of Gen. Garfield, not only by friends but by the National Legislature, and may I ask that you make acknowledgement of this in whatever way and by whatever expression my gratitude seems to you most appropriate. With sentiments of high regard, very truly yours,

LUCRETIA R. GARFIELD.

Officers Appointed.

The following grand officers of the I. O. O. F. were appointed last night by the grand master—A. F. Hitchcock, grand chaplain; L. A. Sibson, grand marshal; F. A. Hornbrower, grand conductor; A. R. Chandler, G. G.; E. Dunbar, grand herald.

A Visit to Yorktown.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Secretaries E. Dechmen, with her four children, were escorted to-day to Yorktown by Col. Peyton, and showed the spot where Cornwallis elected the articles of capitulation.

WEST INDIES.

Removed for His Leniency.

HAVANA, May 13.—The treasurer of the Havana custom house, Lopez Heligera, has been removed because duties amounting to $300,000 owed by various firms have not been collected.

BY STATE TELEGRAPH.

The Body of Strange Recovered.

ALBANY, May 13.—The body of Alpheus Strange, the young man drowned with Adair on Tuesday last, was found to-day. It was partly imbedded in sand and was drawn in the seines with difficulty by hooks which caught his clothing. His funeral will take place to-morrow, conducted by Bremen of this city. General surprise is felt by citizens for the fate of these estimable young men.

SHIPHERD'S PERUVIAN COMPANY.

Dr. Franklin Stewart, of Philadelphia, Explains the Foundation It Rests Upon.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE OREGONIAN.

NEW YORK, May 13.—The Herald has the following from Philadelphia: Our correspondent visited Dr. Franklin Stewart and asked for information concerning the mysterious connection of Stewart with Shipherd and the Peruvian company. Stewart manifested surprise at first, and protested he could say nothing, although he had expected that he knew all about it. Objections and hesitation finally gave way. He said, however, that if he should tell all he knew, and express his real opinion concerning Shipherd, the Peruvian company and probably Jay Gould, he would be in the Peruvian company and probably Jay Gould himself to account for libel in Shipherd's behalf. It was then suggested that the original Contract claim was divided into twenty parts by Peter Herdic, at a cheap rate and completion of Henry Meiggs. Dr. Stewart, one of the owners of the claim, transferred to James Montgomery, now vice president of the Arica and Tacna company, at Cleveland, and Mr. Montgomery, in turn, sold to Philadelphia parties, one of whom recently died. Director Wallace is one, and Dr. Stewart said what was right to connect with the matter. When Shipherd appeared on the scene with his scheme for a Peruvian company, Stewart was induced to part with his interest to him on the understanding that he should help him on the understanding that he should help him on the understanding that he should help